

CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

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ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Will Hold Services in Baptist Church,
Sunday, September 3.

Rev. G. M. Hammond, Field Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, was here Friday and Saturday and arranged for a sermon-lecture on prohibition and civic righteousness, Sunday, September 3, in the Baptist church.

This is the first time the Anti-Saloon League has done any work or held services in Crossville for many years and should interest our people to the extent of bringing out a large crowd.

The talk will be delivered by Rev. G. M. Hammond, field secretary, or Rev. J. D. McAllister, State Superintendent. It will be in the nature of a sermon-lecture, will be entirely non-sectarian and non-partisan. In other words it is simply a fight against whiskey and its attendant evils and an effort to build up in our community a stronger sentiment for moral living and civic righteousness. The very spirit of it must appeal to all who favor clean living, both public and private, and the strengthening of every element that makes for higher living.

There are few towns the size of Crossville anywhere that have less law violating, but it has come to the editor of this paper that as Crossville has been cleaned up the lawless element has grown bolder and more lawless in the rural sections of the county.

* The coming meeting should result in the putting on foot some measures that will extend to the whole county the same measure of regard and respect for the law that prevails in Crossville. The law-abiding people from all parts of the county should turn out to this meeting as there is almost sure to be presented ideas and features relative to cleaning up and keeping cleaned up every rural section of our county. If the people who favor law enforcement do not take enough interest in good order to join forces, seek the best methods of suppressing the bootlegging and its attendant evils, there is little hope for our county as a whole being cleaned up in the sense it should be. In other words it is up to the people.

ROAD WORK

Rains Have Hindered Progress, But It Is
Being Pushed Fast as Possible

The work on the Dixie Short Route highway north to the Fentress county line is now beyond Iolaine, within six miles of the Fentress county line. While none of the work is finally completed teams can travel the road except at such sections as are near uncompleted work on bridges.

The work on the east end of the Memphis-to-Bristol highway is being pushed as rapidly as possible, but excessive rains have retarded the work there the same as in the north part of the county. The road is now largely completed to within a mile or less of Ozone.

There has recently been some talk that the Dixie Short Route out of Crossville south will follow the Grassy Cove road some six miles and then bear to the right and pass through Linaria and go down Devil Step Hollow into Sequatchee valley. Some reasons assigned for such a course are: It will give several miles of the road in the direction of Grassy Cove, will cause the road to enter the Valley at its head and follow it the entire distance to Pikeville, whereas, the other way the road would enter the valley some two or three miles below the head and cause the head-of-the-valley people to drive some distance in the opposite direction from what they really wish to go to strike the Dixie in coming to Crossville. At the same time there are good steel bridges over Byrds Creek and Daddys Creek, which will save a large expenditure for bridges. If the road should go via Biglick, or if it go via Hales Chapel to avoid bridges, the distance will be some miles farther.

Where the road will actually go it is not probable any one can tell as it has not been located by the Highway Commission. The foregoing outline is only surmise with the reasons for such a course briefly stated.

HOGS FATTEN AT SMALL COST

Reasons Briefly Explained and Situation
Made Clear.

Some people are slow to believe the actual conditions relative to hog raising in this county are as we have frequently stated in a brief manner. For that reason we shall explain for the benefit of those who are not familiar with conditions here.

TIMBERED COUNTRY.

This being a timbered country and most of the timber being the various kinds of oaks, every one will understand that the larger part of the feed for hogs comes from acorns.

SWEET MAST.

For several years the marketable white oak and post oak has been in course of being put on the market as lumber and railroad cross ties. That has removed the larger part of the large and healthy trees of those two kinds, but it has left many small and inferior trees of that kind. The removing of the large trees has caused the smaller trees to produce many more acorns than all the timber produced before, just as thinning an orchard that stands too thick will cause a larger crop of fruit. What is known as "Sweet Mast" comes in a large measure from the oaks named. The sweet mast is so called because the acorns are good fattening feed for hogs as soon as they fall, and the Sweet Mast is first of the acorns to fall. There is also a small nut, the chinquapin, similar in taste to a chestnut, that grows here in profusion in places, which is also classed as sweet mast and is very fattening for hogs.

BITTER MAST.

What is known as "Bitter Mast" is the acorns that grow on black oak, red oak, spotted oak, chestnut oak, and some other kinds of oaks. The reason this is called "Bitter Mast" is that when it falls it is bitter and hogs will not eat it readily. After it has lain a few weeks and has been frozen the freezing kills the bitterness and sweetens it. After being sweetened by freezing hogs eat it readily and fatten on it rapidly. This Bitter Mast ripens later than the Sweet Mast and for that reason provides a later feed for hogs. This Bitter Mast will remain good until it grows the following season and hogs keep fat on it until in May. Very little of the Bitter Mast oaks have been cut because the demand for that class of timber has been small and the price low. As the price of timber advances and as the railroads build crossting vats for treating ties made from these oaks—which does not have to be done in the case of the white and post oaks—the price for these oak ties that have been non-marketable will advance. There is every indication now that this inferior class of oaks will very soon bring such a price as will make it profitable to market the timber. In some places in this county there is now standing more of this inferior class of oak trees than there ever has been of the better grade of timber. In some instances the ties will be removed at a profit sufficient to pay the present price of the land.

In rare instances the acorn crop will be damaged by an unusual dry spell or the tree may fail to produce just as any other trees may fail to produce its fruit. With a well distributed rainfall of 50 to 60 inches each year, it will be seen that the years when there will be a mast failure are very rare.

SLPENDING MEAT.

The pork produced from mast is the sweetest and nicest of any. No other kind of food equaling it in any way, but it is best to be used for fresh eating as when cured it drips the fat away in warm weather, unless kept in a cool place. Yet most of the people here get their entire pork supply out of the woods. When the hogs are fed a little corn or cotton seed meal, before butchering, the flesh becomes hardened and the meat is then most excellent in every way.

When the mast fails—which it rarely does to the point where the hogs cannot live, even though they do not get fat enough for butchering—the owners must feed some or take the chances of losing their hogs through starvation. Disease occasionally gets among them and causes considerable loss, but that is rare.

HOGS REQUIRE LOOKING AFTER.

It is not a safe plan to attempt to

raise hogs without giving them any attention as they need salt and the young ones should be caught and marked and a general oversight kept of them. By being looked after they remain tamer and are more easily caught when slaughtering time comes. In many instances, however, they become so fat that a person can walk up to them just as would be the case with hogs that were raised on a farm.

LARGE PROFITS.

There are many farmers in this county who sold from \$150 to \$500 worth of hogs out of the woods last year. One man sold \$3,000 worth and he has repeatedly stated that they did not cost him \$1.00 a head in cash. Hog raising is one of the most profitable industries of this section and so easy is it to raise hogs here that the farmer who does not have enough for his meat is looked upon as being very shiftless.

Fully \$75,000 in hogs was taken out of the woods here the past year, and well informed men say there are more hogs in the woods now than ever before.

ROAD WORKING.

Thursday, Aug. 31, M.-to-B. Highway
Will Be Worked East.

Thursday, August 31, is the day set for the people of Crossville, Dorton and Crab Orchard to turn out and do repair work on the Memphis-to-Bristol highway between Crossville and Crab Orchard.

G. M. Martin is now doing excellent work with the grader but it has been found that the road grader cannot fill the holes and ruts sufficiently solid to prevent washing and ruts and holes coming quickly again, because the dirt moved into the holes and ruts with the grader is not sufficiently packed. That being the case it quickly works out again and much of the work done with the grader proves of little help, so far as bad holes and ruts go.

It is the purpose of a free working by the citizens of the towns named and any other persons who may wish to assist. Shovels and wheelbarrows will be used and the dirt firmly placed in the holes and ruts and by that means the work done by the grader will prove very much more effective and enduring.

If you are in favor of better roads, come out Thursday, August 31, and lend a hand to put the M.-to-B. highway in good shape. Bring along a big basket of lunch and some tool to work with. By putting in a day in that way you will be benefited while benefiting the road and more fully discharging your duty as a citizen.

SPECIAL SHOW AT THE MECCA

In the Interest of the Eastern Star on
Next Friday Night.

Friday night there will be a special show at the Mecca Theatre for the benefit of the Eastern Star.

It will consist of a 5-reel Paramount feature "Susan Snowflake," featuring Anne Pennington. The orchestra will furnish special music during the shows. There will be two shows Friday night, the first one commencing at 7:00 o'clock and the second at 8:30.

There will be no show while the protracted meeting is going on, except Friday and Saturday nights.

Chancery court will convene here next week with Chancellor Roberts on the bench.

We regret to learn that Frank Peck, of Albany, N. Y., a former Crossville boy, who has been very steadily at work for several years in a machine shop, has been so out of health this season that he has found it desirable to quit the shop work, at least for the present. He is spending a well-earned vacation in the Adirondack mountains and the change and rest were doing him much good when our informant last heard. Frank is remembered by his old Crossville neighbors as the right kind, and they will all be glad to hear of his complete recovery.

Ex-Senator J. L. Pendleton, Nashville, is at the Nicholas House. Senator Pendleton was the author of the Pendleton bill, one of the early temperance measures enacted by our state legislature. He is here now in the interest of the parties who purchased the W. Cooper lake property at Mayland.

The Jacksoms have been enjoying the presence of the following guests since Saturday and Sunday: R. D. Holt, Clifty; Elmer Murphy, of Sparn; Miss Edwina Gaines, Sparta. Mr. Holt returned home yesterday and Murphy will return home today and Miss Gaines will remain until the last of the week. Roy E. Jackson, of Birmingham, Ala., arrived Sunday and will pass a week with home folks, returning Sunday.

COMMENDS OUR ARTICLE

Also Gives Interesting Light on Range
Question as Seen by a Westerner.

The following letter by E. L. Lemert is especially timely for several reasons: It gives others an understanding of how a man who has spent many years in the west views conditions here. It also explains in a very clear and logical manner the "range" question, which has been something of a mystery to persons not familiar with the conditions here. The letter by Mr. Lemert follows:

Editor of the Chronicle:

Your article in last week's issue on the advantages and possibilities of this county suggested to me that the experience of a western man who had located here, might be of interest and benefit to some of your readers, who might be looking for a desirable place to make a home.

About ten years since, while in northeast Kansas, I became impressed with the advancing values of all live stock and the narrowing margin between stocker and fattened or finished animals, caused by the steadily decreasing production of meat animals.

Being familiar, through army experience, with the well distributed rainfall of the Cumberland mountain region and knowing how important a factor an abundant and well distributed rainfall was in grazing, I began an investigation of the Appalachian mountain region.

Aware that the state experiment stations had gathered much data with reference to soils, suitable crops and climatic conditions, I visited the Virginia experiment station, Blacksburg, Va., and later the Tennessee experiment station, Knoxville, Tenn.

At the Tennessee station after Prof. H. A. Morgan, director of the station, had given to me several bulletins along the line of my inquiry, he suggested to me that before leaving Tennessee, I visit the Cumberland plateau and stated that, in his opinion, the Cumberland plateau afforded the best opportunity for stock raising in Tennessee and possibly in the United States. Acting on his suggestion I came to Crossville and spent a number of days looking over the plateau.

While I was cognizant that the plateau was defined by the dictionary as "a broad flat body of land in an elevated position."

I had regarded it as rather the name of a region, like the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, through which I had passed, and found not to be a valley of a stream but a name given to a broad belt of rolling country lying between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny mountains. The dictionary had the Cumberland plateau properly described. I LIKED IT.

IT WAS AS LEVEL AS A KANSAS PRAIRIE.

But what was the matter? Not one acre in thirty with even a show of improvement? Why had the country not developed? I asked all sorts of questions, of all sorts of people. Who owned this idle land? Where did they live? Etc., etc.

I obtained more bulletins and soil surveys and geological surveys and re-read some history. After a study of the data obtainable I accounted for lack of development by the following reasons:

First—Inaccessibility. Until the Tennessee Central railroad was built over the plateau nothing could be marketed advantageously that could not transport itself.

Second—Speculation. Upon a geological survey of the state which located the mineral deposits, much of the land was bought as a speculation. The purchaser, in most cases, having later gotten several times the first cost of the land out of the timber sold, retains the land for its coal—61 per cent of the land of Cumberland county being so held.

Such owner, individual or corporate, was indifferent to development of the land for agricultural purposes. Such land constitutes the "range" and is an advantage to the resident stock grower. But the western man, who has not seen this "range" and who classifies "range" with desert or land worthless for agricultural purposes, is driven away rather than invited by it.

After a residence of four years I can commend this country as the MOST PLEASANT PLACE TO LIVE THAT I HAVE SEEN and can endorse your article in last week's issue as fairly stating the facts concerning it.

Edward L. Lemert.

COUNTRY LIFE INSTITUTE

Friday and Saturday, September 1 and 2,
at Crossville, for Everybody.

The Country Life Department of the Presbyterian church, U. S. A., will hold its first Country Life institute for Cumberland county at Crossville, on September 1st and 2nd. The meetings will probably begin at 9:30 on Friday morning, continue through the afternoon and evening of the 1st and up to noon of Saturday, the 2nd. Definite announcement of program and a full list of speakers will be made later.

Prof. Chas. A. Keffer of the Department of Extension of the University of Tennessee, will be present and have charge of the agricultural work. He will probably bring one or two of his assistants to speak on various lines of the extension work.

So many calls for speakers at the present time makes it difficult to announce just who can be furnished by that department any great time in advance.

Rev. James H. Miller, D. D., of Lebanon, who is the superintendent of the Country Life work of the Presbytery of Cumberland mountain, will be present and will lead in the discussion of plans for better community and church work as well as give an address.

It is hoped to have one of the representatives of the Country Life department in New York present for an address on what is being done in this department in other places.

Prof. W. K. Tate of Peabody College will give an address on "Rural Schools and What They Can Do for Community Betterment." Miss Grace K. Berry of San Marcus, Texas, who has been teaching in the Peabody Summer School, is expected and will give addresses on improving home conditions, securing household conveniences at moderate cost, preparing nutritious school lunches and other subjects of vital interest in the developing of better homes and better inmates of those homes. A number of other speakers are expected and it is hoped that a full program may be announced in next week's paper.

In order to afford the opportunity to the teachers of the country schools to be present, there will be no district teacher's meeting for that date. Prof. Cline desires that all cooperate in getting the best results from this institute for the whole county. All teachers of the county are urged to be present and take part in discussion of school subjects.

The ministers of all churches of the county of whatever denomination, are requested to aid in making this meeting a success by their presence and by taking part in discussions. Come yourself and ask your people to come.

F. M.

In Manchester, Iowa, on the 30th day of July, occurred the death of Mrs. Harriette Cotton, foster mother of Henry M. Richardson, a former resident of Pomona. Mrs. Cotton had been feeble for some time past. She will be remembered by those who knew her here as quite active for one of her age. She was about 87 years of age. She was a native of Chittenden county, Vt.

D. Trout, wife and son, John T. Trout, arrived from Seneca, Kas., yesterday and are guests at the Nicholas House. Mrs. Trout is a daughter of Rev. Cottrell, who lived near Biglick some 25 years ago. They are friends of A. J. McGuire, he having become acquainted with them several years ago while living in the Sunflower state.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Webb are planning an extended trip through the north and east. They plan to start Sunday and expect to be gone some eight or ten weeks. They will go to Detroit, Michigan, go from there through the lakes and down the St. Lawrence river beyond Quebec, Canada, and from there down lake Champlain and through New York state visiting old home scenes and many old friends and relatives. Mr. Webb has kindly promised to favor the Chronicle with a few letters touching his trip while enroute.

DOING WELL

Esq. John A. Frey, who was so severely cut last week by C. H. Stewart, is getting along very nicely and his complete recovery is now confidently expected.

Of the nine severe wounds inflicted by Stewart, nearly all are healing well. Those that are not healing rapidly are showing very little signs of trouble and as Dr. V. L. Lewis is giving the case all possible attention there seems little danger of any change for the worse.